

Senate Adjourned at 5:10 p. m.;
House at 5:45.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate Meets Today at 11 a. m.; House at Noon.

MEMORIAL IN HONOR OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

House Passes Resolution for a Commission to Build Monument.

APPROPRIATION OF \$25,000

Shaft to Cost Half a Million—Mr. Richardson Named on Committee When Objection Is Made to the Minority Not Being Represented.

Under suspension of the rules the House yesterday passed a joint resolution reported by Mr. McCleary, Chairman of the Committee on Library, providing for a commission to consist of the chairman of the Committee on Library of the Senate and House, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, to acquire plans for the erection of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The resolution carries an appropriation of \$25,000 to be expended in the procurement of plans for the monument. Mr. McCleary said that although the resolution did not so provide, it was proposed to have the memorial erected in the city of Washington.

Mr. Cannon Disapproves. Discussing the proposition, Representative Cannon took further occasion to express his disapproval of the Parking Commission, its work and plans. He characterized the commission as a self-generated child, born out of lawful legislative wedlock.

He would not oppose the passage of the resolution, much less enter any objection to the erection of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. What he did object to, however, was the proposition to place the monument on the grounds near the old Naval Observatory.

This, he said, he understood was the plan of the Parking Commission. He objected to placing the monument in such an obscure place, or to doing anything which would tend to carry out the scheme of the Parking Commission. Mr. Cannon said he wanted the memorial erected where everybody could see it, and he believed that every member of the House concurred in that sentiment.

Refers to Rawlins Statue.

He spoke of the Rawlins statue, having been hidden away south of the State, War, and Navy building, where it was not seen by one in 10,000 visitors to Washington, and was subsequently removed to a more conspicuous place on the Avenue near Ninth Street.

From the fact that \$25,000 was to be appropriated for plans Mr. Cannon said he judged the memorial was to be a suitable one, and that it would cost at least \$500,000. He therefore wanted it located in an advantageous position where everyone could see it.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) said he knew of no member on the minority side who would make any protest against the passage of the resolution or the erection of a monument to Lincoln. What he did object to, however, was that the commission which is to provide plans for the monument should all be members of the majority party.

Lincoln, he said, belonged as much to the members on the Democratic side as to those on the Republican side. He belonged to the whole country, and it was unfair to the minority that they should not be represented on the committee. This statement was greeted with applause.

No Politics in It.

Mr. McCleary said there was no politics in the matter, and he moved to amend the resolution so as to include Mr. Richardson as a member of the commission. The latter expressed his thanks for the honor, and said the amendment was in the right direction, but he thought that the minority should be represented by the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Library (Mr. McClellan).

Mr. McCleary declared that he had selected Mr. Richardson because of the fact that he was recognized as the Democratic leader in the House, and he hoped that his modesty would not cause him to decline to serve. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Richardson made no further objection and the resolution was passed without a division.

DISPOSITION OF CUBAN FUNDS THE QUESTION

Resolution Introduced by Senator Teller.

Wants to Know How Much Cuban Money Was Spent to Promote Cuban Reciprocity.

Mr. Teller yesterday offered a resolution in the Senate directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a "full, itemized statement of all payments made out of the Cuban funds to any persons or corporations for the purpose of promoting reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, at any time during the military occupation of Cuba by the United States; and whether such payments were authorized and approved by the Secretary of War."

Mr. Teller said he offered this resolution because it seemed certain that it would be impossible to secure a statement of all Cuban expenditures of every kind soon enough. He asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Keen objected, and it went over until today.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Congressman Burton's Case Put Up to Senator Hanna.

The question whether Representative Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, who returned to Washington from Hot Springs, Va., yesterday shall remain on the ticket is still undecided. He will be governed by the action of Senator Hanna's friends, with regard to the demand of the candidates that the control of this fall's campaign be taken from the county committee. The Hanna men have not yet said whether they intend to accept or reject the proposition.

Mr. Burton issued a statement yesterday afternoon setting forth that the candidates had no desire to dictate the selection of a campaign manager. They aimed simply to secure the appointment of a manager who would be satisfactory to the candidates, and to the members of all factions.

BEET SUGAR "INSURGENTS" EXPECT TO STAND FIRM

Senator Elkins Expresses Confidence of Winning Out.

RECIPROCITY TREATY FAVORED

If Anti-Administration Party Holds Out Bill May Be Passed Authorizing President to Negotiate for Such an Arrangement.

There is no change in the Cuban reciprocity situation in the Senate. Despite the President's message on the subject, eighteen beet sugar Republicans declare very positively that they will stand out to the last against the Administration's plan.

Senator Elkins seems entirely confident that they will hold together. Senator Nelson, who is one of the "insurgents," gives it as his opinion that either nothing will be done or the House bill will be adopted.

Mr. Cullom, of the Administration Senators, says he believes that if the beet sugar men remain firm nothing will be done except to authorize the President to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

The story printed yesterday that at Sunday night's conference at Mr. Elkins' house the beet sugar Senators decided to abandon the House bill, to refuse to vote with the Democrats to abolish the sugar differential, and to concentrate all their forces to secure the adoption of the rebate proposition instead of a direct tariff concession, is generally denied by those who were present.

Reciprocity Treaty Favored.

The suggestion of Mr. Cullom that the fight will end in a reciprocity treaty with some favor yesterday. Senator Elkins has said that he would favor such a treaty individually.

The Cuban Relations Committee will hold a meeting today and decide on the lines to be followed on the Spooner bill. This bill will be reported tomorrow, probably, and will form the basis of the Republican caucus tomorrow night.

Before the Committee.

Wallace P. Willett, of the firm of Willett & Gray, sugar brokers and statisticians, of New York, was before the sugar subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba yesterday.

Mr. Willett said he had been in the business for forty-eight years. His firm had correspondents in all parts of the world gathering information regarding sugar. In Cuba the information was principally as to crop conditions, and net prices, the latter being made in New York. Sugar prices, he said, depend on the price of beet sugar at Hamburg, which controls the markets of the world.

Mr. Willett's testimony was confined largely to an explanation of the cartel system of Germany and its workings. He told how the three syndicates of German refiners working together, and aided by the government bounty, the consumption tax and the import tax imposed on sugar by the government, exported sugar below cost, and more than made up the loss by selling sugar in Germany at a high price.

He went into the system with great minuteness, showing that the syndicates last year lost thirteen cents on each 100 pounds of sugar exported, or \$1,400,000, and made sixty-four cents on each 100 pounds sold in Germany.

Countervailing Tax.

He advocated the imposition by the United States of a countervailing tax of twenty-six and one-half cents a hundred pounds on German cartel sugar. In addition to the twenty-six cents now imposed because of the bounty paid by the government.

Although the matter was now before the Supreme Court for determination, his opinion was that the Secretary of the Treasury under the present law had no power to levy a countervailing tax against the cartel or syndicate bounty. The figure named, twenty-six and one-half cents, he said, was the profit made by the cartel syndicate on each 100 pounds of raw or refined sugar exported.

Asked what the result would be of the abolition under the Brussels agreement of the cartel system September 1, 1903, Mr. Willett said eventually the price of sugar throughout the world would advance, but that advance would not come until the surplus of beet sugar now on hand, some two million tons, had been consumed.

(Continued on Third Page.)

SENATOR SCOTT GOES PLUM FOR CONSTITUENT

J. E. Proffitt to Be United States Consul at Pretoria, S. A.—Post Held by Late Adelbert S. Hay.

President Roosevelt yesterday assured Senator Scott of West Virginia that he would appoint one of the latter's constituents, Mr. J. E. Proffitt, to the vacant consulate at Pretoria, South Africa. The prospective official was introduced to Mr. Roosevelt.

The Pretoria consulate is the position filled by the late Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, almost until the time of his tragic death in this country. Young Mr. Hay said his reason for resigning was the impossibility of living during war times there on the small compensation provided by this Government. Now that the war is over and a return to the customary cost of living is probable the position becomes more desirable in the eyes of applicants. There were nearly 100 candidates, it is said, for this vacancy.

HOUSE TO MEET AT NIGHT.

Two Sessions for Consideration of Indian Affairs.

Just before the adjournment yesterday the House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.) to hold evening sessions tonight and tomorrow night.

It will be for the purpose of considering measures relative to Indian affairs.

NO MORE MEETINGS.

Department of Justice Bill Likely to Go Over Until December.

It was stated yesterday that the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will not have another regular meeting during the remainder of this session. This means that the Mercer bill for a new Department of Justice building, and the bill for a repair mail bag shop will go over until next December.

These are the only two local public building bills now pending before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

HOUSE VOTES TO HONOR PRISON SHIP MARTYRS

Appropriates \$100,000 for Erection of Monument at Ft. Greene Park.

NEW YORK TO AID THE PROJECT

Victory One for Empire State Delegation—Success Achieved Only After Years of Effort—To Be Work of Tribute.

After many years of effort, the members of the New York city delegation succeeded yesterday in having the House pass a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument in Fort Greene Park, borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., to the memory of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution.

The measure provides that there shall be raised by private subscription and public appropriations by the State and city of New York an additional \$100,000 before the money is paid over out of the Treasury. The plans for the monument are to be approved by the Secretary of War, the governor of the State of New York, and the mayor of the city of New York.

By Unanimous Vote.

The resolution was introduced early in the session by Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, and was called up yesterday by Representative McClellan from the Committee on Library. After a brief statement by him, the resolution was passed without division.

According to the preamble of the resolution as written by Mr. Fitzgerald, nearly 20,000 patriot soldiers and sailors of the colonial forces in the Revolution perished upon English prison ships in New York harbor from neglect, privation, and disease, incident to their imprisonment, as many as 11,000 having died on a single wharf.

The remains were buried in trenches on Long Island where, when the tide swept the bones of hundreds of them into the sea. In 1808 all of the bones still remaining were gathered by the Tammany Society of New York and interred in a vault on a plot of ground then known as Jackson's farm, and now a part of the borough of Brooklyn.

No Monument to Dead.

Sixty-five years later the authorities of the city of Brooklyn removed the bones to Fort Greene Park, which overlooks that portion of the bay in which the prison ships were anchored. No monument at present marks their resting place, and no inscription commemorates their virtues, their sufferings, or their death.

A movement has been inaugurated by the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution are expected to share, to erect a monument in Fort Greene Park above the ashes of these martyrs, and the purpose of Mr. Fitzgerald's resolution is to carry out their plans.

LONDON DOCK BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Amendment of Mr. Hoar Rejected.

Considerable Discussion Caused, But It Was Defeated by Overwhelming Vote.

The London dock bill, which has been discussed for several days by the Senate, was passed yesterday, after some debate.

Mr. Nelson, in charge of the bill, and Mr. McCumber, addressed the Senate, replying to the various objections made to the bill, and explaining and advocating its purposes. Mr. Nelson declared that the amendment offered on Saturday by Mr. Hoar, to the effect that the shipper should be held responsible for all the legal expenses that the steamship company might be compelled to pay on the cargo, would "absolutely destroy the bill, and take the heart out of it."

Mr. Hale's Amendment. Mr. Gallinger asked Mr. Nelson whether he would accept Mr. Hale's amendment, restricting the operation of the bill to the port of London.

Mr. Nelson replied that the bill was aimed only at iniquitous charges in the port of London; but he had doubts whether, if the bill were limited to one port, it would be held valid in law.

Mr. Hale remarked that if the bill could not stand with such an amendment as that offered by Mr. Hoar, it must be an extreme, drastic, and unreasonable bill, and one that never ought to pass.

The Amendment Defeated.

After further colloquy the vote was taken on Mr. Hoar's amendment, which reads as follows:

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the carrier from stipulating for the reimbursement to him, by the shipper or consignee, of any charge which he may be lawfully compelled to pay, or for compensation for any service which he may agree to render."

The amendment was rejected; yeas, 25; nays, 36.

The bill was then passed.

Conference on Naval Bill.

The House yesterday disagreed to the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill, and asked for a conference. Messrs. Foss, Dayton, and Meyer were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

SUNDY CIVIL BILL.

Conference Committee Takes Measure Up for Discussion.

The sundy civil appropriation bill was taken up in conference yesterday for the first time. It was passed by the Senate early in May, but the press of business since that time has prevented the conference from taking it up before.

The bill is chiefly interesting locally because of the provision contained making appropriation for a Hall of Records.

PURE FOOD BILL.

Laid Aside After Brief Introductory Speech by Mr. McCumber.

The pure food bill came up for a short time yesterday, and Mr. McCumber, who has it in charge, began a speech in its favor.

He yielded the floor after a brief preliminary statement, when the morning hour expired.

The bill will not come up today, as Mr. Perkins will begin to speak on the canal bill immediately after the routine morning business.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST HOUSE DISCUSSED IN SENATE

Question of Instructing Conferees Causes a Warm Debate.

NOT NEAR AN AGREEMENT

Mr. Proctor Introduces Motion to Recede From an Amendment, But It Does Not Meet With Favor—Some Facetious Remarks.

The Senate for a short time yesterday grappled with the difficult disagreement between the two houses of Congress over the army reorganization bill. Nothing came of the matter, and the outlook for the bill and for the restoration of the entire cordial between the Senate and the House is still exceedingly foggy.

Mr. Proctor's Motion.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.), chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved that the Senate recede from one of the amendments to the army appropriation bill which led to the controversy between the two houses as to instructing conference committees.

He said that he did not speak for the conference committee, but for the Committee on Military Affairs, having charge of the bill.

BILL TO BUY PONIES.

Representative Burke Asks Allowance for Indian Braves.

Representative Burke of South Dakota yesterday introduced in the House a bill appropriating \$5,000 to purchase ponies and make an allowance of \$200 to certain Indian braves who in the fall of 1862 sacrificed their horses and risked their lives in the rescue of several white women and children from the White Lodge band of Sioux Indians at the mouth of the Grand River, South Dakota.

Among the Indians to be rewarded are Pretty Bear, Rattling, Swift, Wolf, Snake-the-Pipe, Goose-Home-and-Kill-the-Enemy, Four Bear, Frank La Fombeau, of the Cheyenne Agency; Fast Walker, M'doka, Red Dog, Black Eagle, Wolf-Know-How, Black War Cloud, Creek Agency; and Mad Bear, of the Standing Rock Agency.

HOUSE RUSHING WORK.

To Take Up Philippines Civil Government Bill on Thursday.

Without opposition the House yesterday adopted a resolution to take up the Philippine civil government bill on Thursday. As heretofore stated, general debate will continue for five days, and two days will be devoted to consideration under the five-minute rule.

During general debate the House will meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, and night sessions from 8 until 10:30 will be held.

LIQUOR DEALERS TO FIGHT HIGHER TAX

File Protest With House Committee.

Urges in Petition That It Would Work a Hardship on Deserving People.

The hotel men and liquor dealers are up in arms, so to speak, over the Senate's action in raising the retail liquor license in the District of Columbia from \$100 to \$500 per annum, and yesterday the friends and attorneys of the liquor men were much in evidence on the House side of the Capitol.

The members of the District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee were importuned to resist the Senate amendment on the ground that to increase the liquor license from \$100 to \$500 per year would be to work a great hardship on a large number of deserving people. The members of the subcommittee will be asked, it is said, to give the Liquor Dealers' Association a hearing before the District bill is sent to conference.

The request will be based on the ground that they had no opportunity to state their side of the question before the Senate Appropriations Committee. It is not likely, however, that a hearing will be granted, and the friends of the liquor men will probably have to make their fight on the floor of the House.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Will Be None on District Appropriation Bill for Several Days.

There will be no conference on the District appropriation bill for several days, and when the bill does come up in the House, Chairman Cannon, it was stated last evening, will make an attack on several of the Senate amendments, particularly the amendment dealing with the filtration plant.

In fact, it is asserted that Mr. Cannon will oppose nearly every increase made by the Senate. Whether Mr. Cannon will be able to carry the House with him in his opposition to the numerous Senate amendments remains to be seen.

There is no question, however, but that there will be at least several disagreements on the bill before it is finally accepted by the House.

MISS TAYLOR IN GALLERY.

When Mr. Gillett, the chairman of the committee, later, in the House moved to table the resolution, Miss Taylor was in one of the galleries and listened to the roll call which was demanded by Representative Shallenberger. The Democrats without exception stood by Miss Taylor.

The committee had before it yesterday a part of the correspondence in the case, including a letter from Secretary Root to Chairman Gillett, in which he said:

Letter From Mr. Root.

"The opportunity for explanation or statement afforded to Miss Taylor with express reference to section 8 of civil service rule 2 was deemed by the department to be a full and substantial compliance with the civil service law and clearly was under the rulings of the civil service."

"No head of a department can maintain effective administration if he is obliged to depend upon the services of clerks who are so violently opposed to the success of the work in which they are engaged that they are unable to refrain from public denunciation of the purposes of the work and public insult to the President."

Miss Taylor's Demand.

Another letter was from Miss Taylor to Secretary Root, in which she said: "Referring to your arbitrary exercise of unconstitutional authority as seen in your imperial decree of June 7, purporting to be my dismissal from the continuation of certain duties as an employee in the classified civil service in the War Department, you are hereby notified that I now demand reinstatement to my position in said service."

"If within three days I shall not have received from you, directly or through an authorized subordinate, notice of my reinstatement as demanded, I will proceed to take such legal action in the premises as I may be advised herein."

SPEECHES FAVORING THE PANAMA ROUTE

PETIT SHIP SUBSIDY DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Measure Fails to Pass—Mr. Stevens Wanted to Favor American Bottoms in Philippines Trade.

An unsuccessful effort was made in the House yesterday, under suspension of the rules, to pass a bill called up by Mr. Stevens (Rep., Minn.) allowing a discrimination of 10 per cent in favor of American-built vessels upon contracts for carrying Government supplies to the Philippines.

The Democrats detected in his proposition a petit ship subsidy scheme, and vigorously opposed it. The fight on the measure was conducted by Mr. Clayton of Alabama, and as it required a two-thirds vote, under suspension of the rules, he succeeded in accomplishing its defeat.

Opposed by Mr. Slayden.

The bill was also opposed by Mr. Slayden (Dem., Tex.), Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.), and a number of others.

Mr. Clayton declared that any member who could vote for the measure could vote for the ship subsidy bill, which passed the Senate several months ago.

Mr. Stevens is one of the Republicans who opposed the ship subsidy measure, but he advocated the passage of this bill. He said there were about 70,000 tons of supplies that the Government, for purposes of safety and security, transported in private vessels to the Philippine Islands, and if permitted to offer this 10 per cent additional to American vessels three lines would be established at once—one from New York, one from San Francisco, and one from Seattle.

Opposed Ship Subsidy.

While not favoring ship subsidy, Mr. Stevens was willing to vote this \$35,000 to secure the immediate establishment of these American lines.

He said on the first of July, 1904, the navigation laws of the United States would apply to the Philippine trade, so that this bill was only anticipating the then compulsory employment of American vessels in that trade by two years.

On division the bill failed to receive the required two-thirds vote and was lost.

TAYLOR RESOLUTION TABLED IN THE HOUSE

Result Reached by a Strict Party Vote.

No Further Information as to Her Dismissal to Be Asked of the War Department.

The House will take no action upon the dismissal of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, the young woman who was discharged from her position in the War Department because of her public criticism of the Administration's policy in the Philippines. By a vote of 109 to 84 the resolution introduced by Representative Shallenberger (Dem., Neb.), calling upon Secretary Root for additional information as to the cause of Miss Taylor's dismissal was laid upon the table. The result was reached by a party vote, except that Representative McCleary, who is Miss Taylor's brother-in-law; Representative Minor of Minnesota, and Representative Bromwell of Ohio, voted with the Democrats against tabling the resolution.

Before the session of the House opened the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service met and agreed to report the resolution to the House with the recommendation that it lie upon the table. The Republican members of the committee voted for such a motion, and Messrs. Shallenberger and Zeno, the Democratic members, opposed it.

When Mr. Gillett, the chairman of the committee, later, in the House moved to table the resolution, Miss Taylor was in one of the galleries and listened to the roll call which was demanded by Representative Shallenberger. The Democrats without exception stood by Miss Taylor.

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Senators Cullom and Kittredge Present Their Views.

MANY REASONS ADVANCED

Yesterday's Discussion of Canal Question Devoted to Exploiting Southern Waterway, Now Partially Built—Senator Perkins to Speak Today.

Two speeches were made in favor of the Panama Canal route yesterday in the Senate.

Mr. Cullom delivered a short speech defining his position, and stating succinctly why he intends to vote for the southern route. Mr. Kittredge of South Dakota, a member of the Senate Canal Committee, and an ardent advocate of that route, made his maiden address in the Senate.

Mr. Cullom said that he had had the honor of delivering a brief address in the Senate in 1894 in favor of the Nicaragua route, which was then the only one under discussion, as a French company had obtained a franchise for the Panama route. His opinion now is that the Panama route is the most feasible one, but if a satisfactory title could not be secured, then he was in favor of constructing the canal through Nicaragua.

Mr. Cullom referred to the three propositions now pending before the Senate for the construction of the canal, namely, the Hepburn bill, the Spooner amendment, and the Hoar bill, the latter giving to the President the whole discretion in the selection of a route.